

58 Japanese Warships Hit -- Nimitz

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WEATHER

Fair and
Slightly
Warmer

Daily Worker

★
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ALLIED ADVANCE WINS BREDA HUB

Big Dutch Road Junction Captured



Red Army in East Prussia: Soviet soldiers pause to look over the East Prussian town of Eydukuhnen which they recently captured. —Sovfoto

Roosevelt Highly Pleased With Reception on Tour

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Law Provides 2 Paid Hours for Voting—Mayor

LaGuardia Says Issue
Was Settled in 1881

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Soviets Take Cop, Rail Point

Capture Key Town on
Czech-Hungary Border

—See Page 3

Bulgaria to Feed Nations It Occupied

Details of Armistice Terms
Announced in Big 3 Capitals

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ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Paris, Oct. 29 (UP).—Hard-riding Allied columns captured the big Dutch road hub of Breda today and in slashing advances up to seven miles virtually cut off the escape of the Germans' south Holland army of 40,000 men who tonight were reported turning to fight like cornered wolves.

To the east, however, a full German panzer division—normally nearly 200 tanks but fewer by present German standards—were reported being thrown into diversionary counter-attacks against the right side of the Allied front in Holland.

The tanks managed to punch back American lines three miles and capture Liesel, 14 miles east of Eindhoven, but the attacks were reported faltering late Sunday. Allied planes carried out sharp raids against the German columns and communications behind them and drove off 50 Focke-Wulfs which tried to support the ground thrusts.

To the west, the drive to win sea access to Antwerp took a tremendous stride when Canadian regulars and British amphibious forces linked up on South Beveland Island and smashed nearly half-way across that island, heading for the last enemy guns commanding the Schelde.

CANADIANS ADVANCE

American specialist detachments were disclosed to be operating with the Anglo-Canadian force which stormed into Breda early Sunday and rolled on north toward the Maas Estuary without pausing to mop up German snipers, who were left to be taken care of by following infantry.

Veering northeast from the captured German anchor post of Bergen Op Zoom, a Canadian column drove seven miles to the edge of Roosendaal, which with Breda controlled the Germans' last escape roads leading to the Maas Estuary.

A considerable part of the battered German force was believed to have already cleared through Breda and Roosendaal and clouds of Allied planes, favored by brilliant weather, hawked the roads northward only to find them almost bare of enemy traffic. Only about a dozen vehicles were destroyed all day.

GERMANS CAUGHT

Simultaneously, fierce fighting developed in a number of local areas which had been blocked off by the multi-pronged Allied advances and it appeared the enemy had abandoned hope of running the air gauntlet to the Maas Estuary where only one bomb-damaged rail-bridge and a few ferries were available for crossing.

One huge pocket of Germans was believed caught in a patch of open heath country just west of 's Hertogenbosch where a column of Scots had cut across the enemy's escape route in a drive to within four miles of the Maas along the road from Tilburg.

In that sector groups of enemy troops, armed with machine-guns, improved bazookas and a few mobile guns and 88-millimeter cannon, were reported making a bitter stand to the death.

Roosevelt Highly Pleased With Reception on Tour

Aboard President Roosevelt's Campaign Train, Clarksburg, W. Va., Oct. 29 (UP).—President Roosevelt preached a "Sunday sermon" on reforestation in West Virginia today in a rear platform speech to a large crowd here, making his last appearance in a six state campaign trip.

The President is returning to Washington highly pleased with the enthusiastic receptions given him at his two major stops on his trip, Philadelphia and Chicago. Even more pleased was his immediate staff of campaign advisers, who said enthusiastically that particularly the welcome in Chicago Saturday night made political history.

Returning to the White House tonight, the President will decide quickly the number of speeches he will make before Election Day. Only one more major appearance is scheduled in Boston on Nov. 4, but the President still has under consideration speaking dates some time this week in Cleveland and upstate New York.

Mr. Roosevelt, after riding through the eroded hills of the coal mining section of West Virginia, addressed a railroad station audience estimated by police officials at between 10,000 and 12,000 on the advantages of reforestation, not only for this generation but by many succeeding ones.

During his speech at Clarksburg the President was flanked by Gov. Matthew J. Neely, Rep. Jennings Randolph, W. Va.; Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War and former commander of the American Legion, and a delegation of state party leaders. The large crowd overran the entire area around the station and filled the nearest street. The President was given a loud greeting when he first came out of his car to stand on the rear platform and the people complained whoopingly when the train loudspeaker system failed for a few moments during the talk.

"We should remember trees. It is something we have fallen down on in using up natural resources that we can't replace. I know we can't replace coal. But trees are something we can replace. We have to think of a long crop, something that takes years to grow but which in the long run will do more good for our children and our grandchildren than if we leave the hills bare."

All for FDR Garden Rally

Former Gov. Clifford M. Townsend of Indiana has been added to the list of outstanding leaders who will speak at "Everybody for Roosevelt" rally at Madison Square Garden, Thursday night, Nov. 2, when all Roosevelt groups will combine in a gigantic mass meeting. Gov. Townsend will speak for the farm groups supporting the President.

Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Sen. Robert F. Wagner and Mayor LaGuardia head roster of national personalities who will call for the reelection of the President at the meeting which marks the climax of the Roosevelt campaign in this city.

Others at the rally include: Joe Davidson, chairman of the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt; Robert Hannegan, chairman of the National Democratic Committee; and Andrew J. Higgins, chairman of Business Men for Roosevelt. Representing labor are: Phillip Murray, CIO president; Dan Tobin, president of the Teamster's Union, AFL; and George M. Harrison, grand president, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

Chicago Gives FDR America's Biggest Rally

By ADAM LAPIN

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—I have been in Chicago many times but I never really saw Chicago until last night when the great city opened its heart to President Roosevelt. This was the real Chicago, not the shrill and bitter-voiced Chicago of the Tribune Tower, of the die-hard Republican isolationists, of the furtive little fascist committees, of the fanatical Mothers' groups.

Here were the people of Chicago, 260,000 of them, gathered for three hours under a frosty end-October moon, with the temperature down to 49 degrees and the wind from Lake Michigan chilling them to the bone.

Here were the people, Negro and white, native and foreign-born from the great steel mills of South Chicago, from behind the evil-smelling stockyards, from the slums of the South Side, from the comfortable homes of Hyde Park. Even the canyons of LaSalle Street, where the grain and the meat of a nation are bartered on ticker tape, were represented. For there are businessmen for Roosevelt in Chicago, and a prominent industrialist, Frank J. Lewis, presided over the meeting.

150,000 OUTSIDE

At 5 p.m., trade unionists had begun to gather behind placards and banners outside Soldiers Field. By 6, the crowds began to pour into the great stadium. An hour later every available seat in Soldiers Field was taken.

There were 110,000 people inside the Stadium, and 150,000 surrounding the huge oval, listening patiently to the loud speakers.

A murmur spread through the crowd as the presidential car, with Sen. Scott Lucas and Thomas Courtney, Democratic candidate for Governor, sitting beside Mr. Roosevelt, entered the field. Soon the whole stadium was standing and shouting.

"Roosevelt! Roosevelt! Roosevelt! We want Roosevelt!"

The crowd strained to see the President sitting bareheaded in his car, covered just by a sweater and a light top-coat. He shed his navy cape before entering Soldiers Field.

Despite the cold, the President seemed as much at home as if he were addressing an after-dinner audience in a cozy well-heated hotel.

And the crowd, teeth chattering and huddled together for warmth, was remarkably alert and responsive, although in some parts the Stadium acoustics were poor and hearing was difficult.

There was quick laughter when the President mocked the efforts of Tom Dewey to be the "Me Too" candidate—appropriating the Roosevelt program while keeping the support of the bitter-end isolationists.

There were jeers when the President singled out the names of Sen. Gerald Nye and Gerald Smith, who are supporting Dewey.

And you should have heard the tumultuous catcalls and coos when the President mentioned the Chicago Tribune.

The Republicans would have you believe that the government is just an alphabetical maze to most people. But this crowd had a pretty good idea of what it was all about.

There was real applause when the President urged that the Fair Employment Practice Committee be given permanent legislative status by Congress.

Perhaps the most sustained cheers came when the President got to the main theme of his speech—outlining his program to create 60,000,000 jobs after the war.

Every reference to jobs — as against apple-selling in the streets — got a hearty response.

This was an urban crowd—but it applauded when the President stated that it was to the interest of the whole nation that farmers have a high income.

It was largely a working class crowd, but it cheered when President paid tribute to the achievements of business during the war, particularly to small business.

It was a crowd that was sensitive to President Roosevelt's program of national unity after the war as well as during its prosecution.

It was a crowd that was behind its Commander-in-Chief to the last man, straining to hear in the top rows of the stadium, or standing somewhere on the fringes outside Soldiers Field.

No wonder Mayor Edward J. Kelly predicted after the meeting that Chicago would go for the President by a majority of 400,000.

Phi Beta Kappa Honors Robeson

Special to the Daily Worker

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Paul Robeson, great Negro actor-singer and recipient of almost every conceivable award, won still another here yesterday when he was elected to the editorial board of the American Scholar, official organ of Phi Beta Kappa, college scholarship society.

Designated with Robeson, as the other three new members of the board were Sumner Welles, Max Lerner, writer, and R. L. Duffus of the New York Times.

Phi Beta Kappa is a college honor society whose membership is chosen for excellence of scholarship. Robeson was elected during his junior year at Rutgers College, where he was also All-American football player, basketball and baseball star, and recipient of honors in debating and oratory.

GOP Intimidating First Voters

By MAX GORDON

Reports are current throughout the city that Republican politicians are conducting a campaign of intimidation among first voters.

In an effort to frighten them from going to the polls, GOP district leaders are telling these first voters they will be compelled to sign affidavits which will be thoroughly investigated after elections.

The basis for this campaign was laid in the midst of registration week when Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's man Friday, Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein, issued a public warning that every registration would be carefully scrutinized.

Since most first voters are not familiar with the complexities of the election law and therefore not too sure of themselves, the effect of this campaign, unless exposed and counter-acted, will be to keep large numbers away on Election Day. This is its purpose.

American Labor Party leaders in the various districts have reacted



The Soviet Consul General E. D. Kisselev receives an album-exhibit from Max Levin, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ambijan Committee, depicting the Battle of Stalingrad as told to the people of America. The story of Ambijan's work among Americans in behalf of 1,000 children orphaned at Stalingrad, now housed in Silver Ponds Home, is also told in the album. An exact replica of the exhibit will be on display at the Waldorf Astoria Nov. 25-26 during the forthcoming national conference of the Ambijan Committee.

Law Assures Time-Off For Voting--Mayor

Every man and woman working in New York State on Nov. 7, Election Day, are entitled to two consecutive hours off with pay in order to vote, Mayor LaGuardia told his weekly WNYC radio audience yesterday.

Speaking in response to letters from both employers and employees around their voting obligations, the Mayor said:

"One employer said he would like to give time off but how could he afford to pay his employees Mayor LaGuardia while they are away voting. I received some letters suggesting that perhaps the employee should pay half and the employer pay the other half for the time off. Well, that has all been settled many years ago," he said, pointing out that since 1881, employers have been required to give their employees time off on Election Day in order to vote. The Mayor then quoted from Section 200 of the Election Law, which says, in addition:

1. The voter is required to notify the employer before Election Day that he intends to be absent for two hours for the purpose of voting.
2. The employer must designate two successive hours and, unless he does so, the employee can take any two hours while the polls are open.

"Now get this, Employers," LaGuardia warned, "no deduction of pay for absence shall be made."

That, he said, should answer all inquiries and remove any doubt.

"Don't think that the Mayor will be neglecting you people who are being robbed by tin horns or the chiselers who are violating ceiling prices," he added. "Oh no, I'll keep right on the job," he said, adding that he planned to commute daily.

'Bandwagon' Plays Tonight

Rep. Vito Marcantonio and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell will speak at a Roosevelt rally at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave., tonight, (Monday). Both are assured of election to Congress Nov. 7 as a result of their nomination by all three parties in the primaries.

Feature of the evening will be the performance of the "FDR Victory Bandwagon" which has just concluded a tour of the country.

Stars participating in tonight's performance are Mary Lou Williams, known as the Queen of Boogie-Woogie; Helen Tamiris and Danell Negrin, concert dancers; Will Geer, of Tobacco Road; Woody Guthrie, Cisco Houston, Laura Duncan, Orelia and Pedro, Latin American dancers.

Tickets ranging from \$1.20 to \$3.60 are available at Music Stage, Room 1523, Paramount Building; Book-fair, 133 W. 44 St.; Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13 St.

Because Gov. Dewey's upstate majority is an uncertain factor and may prove to be unusually large, they insist that even in the heavily pro-Roosevelt areas, it is necessary to get every possible voter to come out and vote for FDR. They are concentrating many of their canvassers, however, in districts where there is uncertainty as to how the vote will go or where there is strong pro-Dewey sentiment.

They claim that more, many more, canvassers are needed to do a thorough job. Estimates vary from three to eight as the number of canvassers needed to cover an election district adequately in the course of this week, and most districts have no more than one or two.

For Election Day itself, they are asking that every progressive pro-Roosevelt backer volunteer his or her service for the day. From six to eight people will be needed to cover every registered voter that day.

Only 2 Japanese Ships Escaped Undamaged--Nimitz

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Oct. 29 (UP).—Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today that 58 Japanese warships, all but one or two of a total of 59 or 60, were sunk or damaged in the Japanese naval disaster in the Philippines. Included were two battleships and four aircraft carriers sunk and seven battleships damaged.

Out of the total of enemy ships in three fleets which sought to crush Gen. MacArthur's invasion forces by a sudden knockout blow one or two destroyers alone escaped undamaged to take back to Tokyo the shameful news.

An estimated 600,500 tons of enemy ships were sunk or damaged and reports are still incomplete.

"The Japanese fleet has been decisively defeated and routed," Nimitz said in his historic Fleet Communique No. 168.

GREATEST MODERN DEFEAT

It was the greatest naval defeat ever suffered by a modern world power.

The Japanese lost 171 aircraft.

The United States Third and Seventh Fleets which won the victory lost six warships—an aircraft carrier, two escort carriers, two destroyers and one destroyer escort in addition to a few small craft. Destroyed 10 planes, eight pilots and 10 crew men.

The communique listed the following Japanese losses in the battle which started on Oct. 22:

Sunk: Four aircraft carriers; two battleships; six heavy cruisers; three light cruisers; three small cruisers or large destroyers; six destroyers—24.

Severely damaged and may have sunk: One battleship; three heavy cruisers; two light cruisers; seven destroyers—13.

Escaped in a damaged condition: Six battleships; four heavy cruisers; one light cruiser; ten destroyers—21.

The three Japanese task forces included four aircraft carriers, nine battleships, 20 heavy and light cruisers and 26 or 27 destroyers.

Exact makeup of the American 3rd and 7th Fleet was not disclosed but it was indicated that they probably outnumbered the enemy force to a considerable extent, particularly in aircraft carriers, since the Third Fleet included Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's great fast carrier task force, which is believed capable of putting as many as 1,000 planes into the air at the same time.

The communique did disclose, however, that the American forces included five battleships, which were seriously damaged in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor—the West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Cal-

ifornia and Pennsylvania—and three new carriers, named for prewar carriers sunk by the first year of the war.

These were the Lexington, Wasp and Hornet.

USSR Declines Aviation Talks

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—The Moscow radio said tonight that the Soviet Union had decided not to participate in the forthcoming civil aviation talks in Chicago because of the inclusion of the Spanish, Portuguese and Swiss governments, which it regards as having shown an attitude inimical to the Soviet Union.

Citing reports that the Soviet government would take part in the discussions, TASS said it was authorized to state:

"This news does not conform to reality. As it has been revealed within the past few days that such countries as Switzerland, Portugal and Spain have been invited to take part in the discussions on civil aviation, countries which for many years have maintained an inimical pro-fascist policy towards the Soviet Union, representatives of the Soviet Union will not take part in this conference."

War Loan Quota

A Sixth War Loan quota of \$4,226,000,000 has been set for New York State, Frederick W. Gehle, state chairman of the War Finance Committee for New York, announced yesterday.

This quota represents more than 30 percent of the national goal of \$14,000,000,000. Individuals will be called upon to subscribe \$800,000,000 of which \$295,000,000 is sought from E-bond buyers.

The largest portion of the quota will be raised in Greater New York, which has a goal of \$3,667,500,000. Of this total city individuals will be asked for \$597,500,000, while E-bond investors are expected to account for \$181,400,000.

The campaign will officially extend from Nov. 20th to Dec. 16 but sales of the savings issues—E, F, and G bonds and series C notes—will be counted beginning this Wednesday, and until Oct. 31.

We Mop Up on Leyte and Samar; Japanese Licked on Land, Sea, Air

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, Monday, Oct. 30 (UP).—The 11-day-old American invasion of the Philippines is well ahead of schedule, surpassing even the most optimistic hopes, it was disclosed today as the fighting on Leyte and Samar reached the mopping-up stage.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men have won firm control of Samar Island on the road to Luzon and are ranging freely in all sectors of Leyte, meeting only local Japanese delaying actions.

On land, on sea and in the air the Japanese have suffered a swift and shattering defeat which even the most optimistic military men did not expect when the great in-

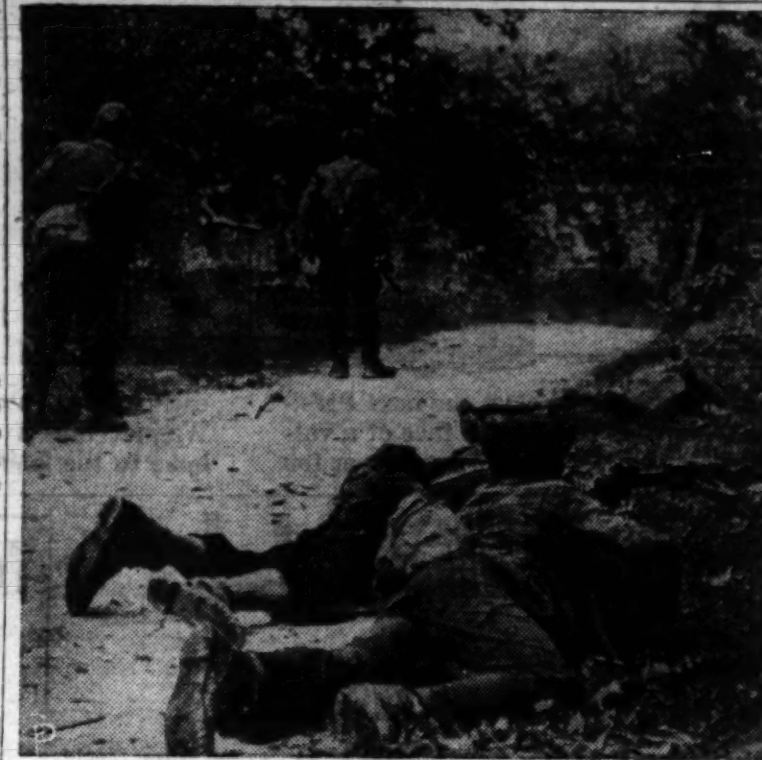
vasion fleet began moving northward for MacArthur's return to the Philippines.

More than 14,000 Japanese have been killed or wounded on Leyte alone. More than 200 planes have been shot down over the invasion front in less than two weeks. And countless others were destroyed in the great naval battles of last week.

With American airplanes now operating from captured fields on Leyte, the end of Japanese nuisance raids against our expanding bases is in sight. Military men said that the toughest fighting now is behind the Americans and it was expected that a comparative lull might be expected while new blows are planned.

Soviets Seize Key Czech Rail Junction

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—Soviet troops have captured the strategic rail junction of Cop (Csop) on the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border astride the Lwow-Debrecen railroad. In Hungary, other Soviet forces swept up a series of important enemy strongholds west of Satu-Mare.



Slovenian patriots, every man on the alert, stalk the Nazis in an occupied part of Yugoslavia. They're firing at a German unit guarding the Litija bridge and, as usual, are taking a high toll of the invaders.

Bulgaria to Help Feed Nations It Occupied

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UP).—The Bulgarian armistice terms were made public today, revealing that Bulgaria has withdrawn her forces from Greece and Yugoslavia and agreed to help feed the populations of those areas as part of reparations to be paid.

No specific dollar value of reparations were included in the terms but Bulgaria agreed to make reparations, as may be determined later, for loss and damage caused by the war to the United Nations, including Greece and Yugoslavia.

The terms were released simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow.

The terms provided that "for the whole period of the armistice there will be established in Bulgaria an Allied Control Commission which will regulate and supervise the execution of the armistice terms under the chairmanship of the representative of the Allied (Soviet) high command and with the participation of representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States.

"During the period between the coming into force of the armistice and the conclusion of hostilities against Germany, the Allied Control Commission will be under the general direction of the Allied (Soviet) high command."

ALLIED COMMISSION

Bulgaria will maintain and make available land, sea and air forces for service under the general direction of the Allied (Soviet) high command. At the end of hostilities against Germany, Bulgarian forces must be demobilized and put on a peace footing under supervision of the Allied Control Commission.

The terms were negotiated at Moscow yesterday by Marshal Fedor I. Tolbukhin, representing the Soviet high command, and Lt. Gen. J. A. N. Gammell, representing the supreme Allied commander in the Mediterranean. Petkistainov represented the government of Bulgaria.

The terms, plus a protocol, were signed in Moscow yesterday by George F. Kennan, American charge

d'affaires, Andrei Vyshinski, Soviet vice commissar of foreign affairs, and the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Other highlights of the armistice terms:

Release of all Allied prisoners of war and internees in Bulgaria, and the release, regardless of citizenship or nationality, of all persons held in connection with activities for the United Nations or for racial or religious reasons.

Repeal of all discriminatory legislation.

Agreement by Bulgaria to cooperate in the apprehension and trial of persons accused of war crimes.

Immediate dissolution of all pro-Hitler or other fascist organizations and their prohibition in the future.

Allied (Soviet) supervision of publications, non-periodical literature, theatrical performances, cinema films, and all means of communication.

Delivery as booty to the Allies of all war material of Germany and her satellites located in Bulgaria and her territory.

Delivery to the Allies of all vessels belonging to the United Nations and provision that Bulgarian merchant vessels, whether in Bulgarian or foreign waters, shall be subject to Allied operational control.

Arrangements for Allied use in Bulgaria of industrial and transport enterprises and means of communication, power stations, public utilities, stocks of fuels and other materials.

Article 15 of the terms provides that "Bulgaria must make regular payments in Bulgarian currency and must supply goods (fuel, foodstuffs, etc.), facilities and services as may be required by the Allied (Soviet) high command for the discharge of its functions."

The Soviet communique for the second straight day gave no news of the fighting in East Prussia.

Berlin, in reports unconfirmed by Moscow, said the Red Army, accelerating its new Baltic offensive to an unprecedented degree, today captured the powerful Nazi stronghold of Auce and hurled 40 infantry divisions—400,000 to 600,000 men—and seven full tank corps into a battle to clear Latvia of the trapped remnants of Germany's Baltic armies.

Moscow dispatches said that the struggle in East Prussia was the most savage ever fought on the eastern front, with reinforced German elite guard units rushed from central Germany being cut down almost to the last man in hand-to-hand battles.

Gen. Ivan D. Cheliamovsky's troops were inflicting 70 percent casualties on German units, the Soviet newspaper Pravda said in a front dispatch. One Soviet unit took only 100 Nazis alive after fighting its way seven miles through a network of enemy pillboxes.

Pravda said that although the East Prussian troops were fighting with the greatest ferocity in defense of their home soil, prisoners were in a state of "moral collapse" and admitted that they had felt East Prussia would always be immune from attack.

The enemy defense fortifications in East Prussia were described by the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star, which said the Soviet troops first encountered field fortifications stretching nine to 12 miles in depth. The field fortifications were paralleled by second and third defense lines totalling 19 to 31 miles in depth.

These lines, in which the battle now is raging, constitute the outer belts of a fortified zone covering all East Prussia to a depth of 17 to 93 miles at intervals up to Königsberg, the capital, Red Star said.

Each German village, Red Star reported, is defended by its own fortified belt measuring three to five miles in length and 1 1/4 to 2 miles in depth. Each stronghold consists of 25 to 75 heavy firing points placed at intervals of three to six a kilometer (.621 of a mile).

France to Aid TB Victims

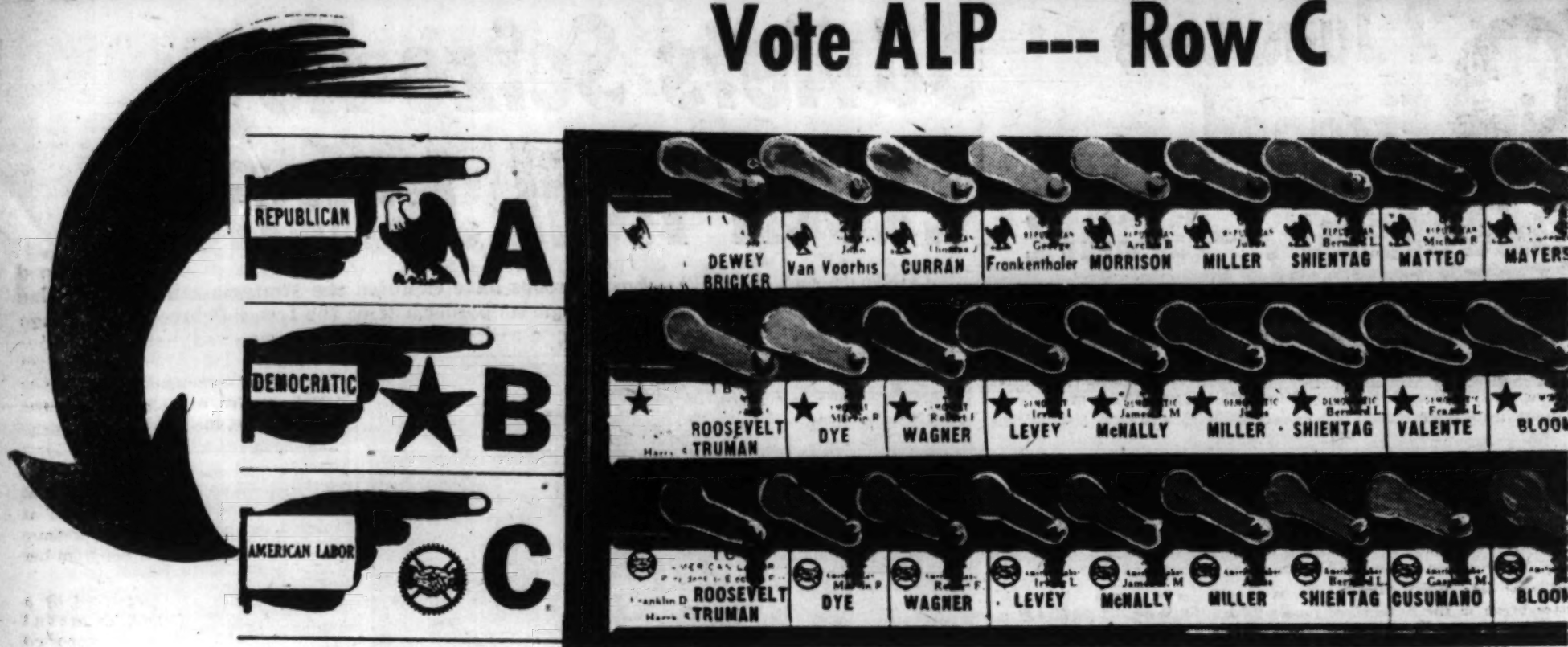
PARIS, Oct. 29 (UP).—Stemming from four years of undernourishment and privation under German occupation, tuberculosis is spreading dangerously in France, Communist Health Minister Francois Billoux said today, asserting that extraordinary measures, such as the requisition of entire towns and estates for sanatoriums and health centers, were contemplated.

"We must care for the physically deficient people, including men back from Germany and underfed children," Billoux said, "or the tuberculosis rate will reach a greater height."

The Vichy government, in the opinion of Billoux, had much to do with the increase. Several sanatoriums were transformed during the occupation into police schools or training camps. The Laval government also reduced the number of horses used for the extraction of serum from 1,000 to 100, he asserted.

IN NEW YORK VOTE ALP --- ROW C

Vote ALP --- Row C



On Tuesday, Nov. 7, voters go to the polls to elect the next President of the United States. Reproduced above is part of the face of a voting machine in New York State. The voter has to pull down one lever for

each office. Vote Row C—the American Labor Party for FDR, Truman, Wagner and a pro-Roosevelt Congress. A large ALP vote will be a rebuke to the labor-baiters and red-baiters.

Program for 60 Million Jobs FDR's Big Chicago Theme

Reaffirming his New Bill of Economic Rights President Roosevelt pictured before his vast Chicago audience Saturday a new and bright future for America with a goal sixty million peacetime jobs.

The President stressed that the well-being of all groups of the population depends on the "unbeatable winning team" of labor, industry and agriculture continuing to march together after the war.

Excerpts of the President's speech, the most important he has yet made on postwar prospects, follow:

We have astonished the whole world and confounded our enemies with our stupendous war production, with the overwhelming courage and skill of our fighting men—with the bridge of ships carrying our munitions and men through the seven seas—with our gigantic fleet which has pounded the enemy all over the Pacific and has just driven through for another touchdown.

Yes, the American people are prepared to meet the problems of peace in the same bold way that they have met the problems of war.

For the American people are resolved that when our men and women return home from this war they shall come back to the best possible place on the face of the earth, they shall come back to a place where all persons, regardless of race and color or creed or place of birth, where they can live in peace and honor and human dignity—free to speak, free to pray as they wish—free from want and free from fear.

Last January, in my message to the Congress on the state of the Union, I outlined an economic bill of rights on which a "new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all."

Some people, I need not name them, some people have sneered at these ideals as well as at the ideals of the Atlantic Charter, the ideals of the Four Freedoms. They have said that they were dreams of starry-eyed New Dealers—that it is silly to talk of them because we cannot attain these ideals tomorrow or the next day.

60,000,000 JOBS

But I think the American people have greater faith than that. I know that they agree with these objectives—that they are determined to get them—and that they are going to get them.

The American people have a



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

good habit, the habit of going right ahead and accomplishing the impossible.

We know that and other people know it. For example, today there are those that know it best of all—the Nazis and the Japs.

Now this economic bill of rights is the recognition of the simple fact that, in America, the future of the worker, the future of the farmer lies in the well-being of private enterprise; that the future of private enterprise lies in the well-being of the worker and the farmer. It goes both ways.

And the well-being of the nation as a whole is synonymous with the well-being of each and every one of its citizens.

We've got to go out, we've got to go out and do something.

To assure the full realization of the right to a useful and remunerative employment, and adequate program must, and if I have anything to do about it, will provide America with close to sixty million productive jobs.

I foresee an expansion of our peacetime productive capacity that will require new facilities, new plants, new equipment—capable of hiring millions of men.

I propose that the government do its part in helping private enterprise to finance expansion of our private industrial plants through normal investment channels.

For example, business, large and small, must be encouraged by the government to expand its plants, replace their obsolete and worn-out equipment with new equipment and, just as an aside but pretty important, the rate of depreciation on these new plants and

facilities for tax purposes should be accelerated.

That means more jobs, jobs for the worker, increased profits for the business man and a lower cost to the consumer.

In 1933, when my administration took office, vast numbers of our industrial workers were unemployed, our plants and our businesses were idle, our monetary and banking system was in ruin, as we know, our economic resources were running to waste.

But by 1940—before Pearl Harbor—we had increased our employment by 10,000,000 workers. We had converted a corporate loss of \$5,500,000,000 in 1932 to a corporate profit (after taxes) of nearly \$5,000,000,000 in the black in 1940.

Obviously, to increase jobs after this war we shall have demand, we'll have to take care of an increased demand, for our industrial and agricultural production not only here at home but abroad also.

And I am sure that every man and woman in this vast gathering here tonight will agree with me in my conviction that never again must we in the United States attempt to isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity.

Yes, I am convinced that, with eign trade of the United States Congressional approval, the for can be trebled after the war—providing millions of more jobs.

HOUSING PROBLEM

The demand for homes and our capacity to build them call for a program of well over a million homes a year for at least ten years.

Private industry, private industry can build and finance the vast majority of these homes. Government can and will assist and encourage private industry to do this as it has for many years.

For those very low-income groups that cannot possibly afford decent homes at this time, the Federal Government should and will continue to assist local Housing Authorities in meeting that need.

FEPC

And with all that our economic bill of rights, like the sacred Bill of Rights of our Constitution itself, must be applied to all our citizens, irrespective of race, or creed or color.

Three years ago, back in 1941, I appointed a Fair Employment Practice Committee to prevent discrimination in war industry and government employment. The work of that committee and the results obtained more than justify its creation.

I believe that the Congress of

Your Job for the Next 8 Days

Only eight days left before one of the most important political events in American history! What you can do to help reelect FDR and Sen. Wagner:

1. Volunteer your services for getting out the vote at the nearest American Labor Party club or at any other organization working for FDR and Sen. Wagner.
2. See that all your friends and relatives know how to vote and know the importance of voting.
3. Bring the issues to everyone in your apartment house and see that they all come out on Election Day.
4. See that your shopmates know the issues and are aware of the necessity for voting.
5. Remind everyone you canvass that state law allows workers two hours off with pay during voting hours, provided they tell their employers a day in advance when they want off.

Tell people to vote Row C—American Labor Party.

the United States should by law make the committee permanent.

During the war we have been compelled to limit wage and salary increases for one great objective—to prevent runaway inflation. You all know how successfully we've held the line by the way your cost of living has been kept down for the necessities of life. Sometimes, as even I know, that doesn't apply to the luxuries of life.

However, at the end of the war there will be more goods available and it's only common sense to see to it that the working man is paid enough and that the farmers earn enough to buy these goods and keep our factories running.

And it's a simple fact, likewise, that a greatly increased production of food and fiber on the farms can be consumed by the people who work in industry only if those people who work in industry have enough money to buy food and clothing.

For, if industrial wages go down, I can assure you that farm prices will go down, too.

After the war, we shall, of course, remove the control of wages and leave their determination to free collective bargaining between trade unions and employers.

AGRICULTURE

In those days, 1932, the American farmer's net income was only two and a quarter billion dollars.

In 1940—a year before we were attacked—farm income in the United States was more than doubled—it was up to five and a half billion dollars.

And this year—in 1944—it will be approximately thirteen and one-half billion dollars.

I take it that the American farmer does not want to go back to a government owned by the moguls of 1929—and let us bear it constantly in mind that those same moguls still control the destinies of the Republican Party.

And this administration has put into the law of the land the farmer's long dream of parity prices.

We propose, too, that the government will cooperate when the weather will not—by a genuine

crop insurance program.

This administration has adopted—and will continue—the policy of giving to as many farmers as possible the chance of owning their own farms.

And that means something to those veterans who left their farms to fight for their country.

And after this war is ended then will come the time when the returning servicemen can grow their own apples on their own farms instead of having to sell apples on the street corners.

WINNING TEAM

This war has demonstrated that when the American business man and the American worker and the American farmer work together they form an unbeatable team.

We know that, you and I—our Allies know that—and so do our enemies.

That winning team must keep together after the war and it will win many more historic victories of peace, peace for our country, a victory for the cause of security, for decent standards of living here and throughout the world.

We owe it to our fighting men, we owe it to their families, we owe it to all of our people who have given so much in this war—we owe it to our children to keep that winning team together.

Republican Farmer Endorses Wagner

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—"Our committee of Republicans, Democrats, and independent farmers takes great pleasure in endorsing Sen. Wagner," declared Ralph Y. DeWolfe, chairman of the Farmers for Roosevelt Committee.

"Senator Wagner has consistently supported measures such as soil conservation, crop production loans, rural electrification, FSA, and the milk marketing agreement," DeWolfe, a Republican farmer in Madison County, added.

"Dewey has scoffed at the alphabetical farm agencies, and his farm adviser, E. R. Eastman, recently asserted that the milk marketing order 'must go'."



Union Lookout

- Fort Wayne Sets Example
- Soldiers Speak Up for PAC

by Dorothy Loeb

Leading CIO and AFL officials in Fort Wayne, Ind., have reached agreement on working unity and issued a public statement about it. They promise to cooperate to eliminate jurisdictional disputes, to support each other's organizing drives and to promote constructive legislation, including items covering reconversion, veterans' welfare and raising the Little Steel formula. The agreement also covers working together for reelection of the President and electing a progressive Congress. Howard Minier, president of the Fort Wayne CIO, and William Avery for the Fort Wayne Federation of Labor are among the signers. A permanent unity organization is in prospect. That's news, brother.

A group of enlisted men, officers and Red Cross workers at an army post forwarded \$9 for the CIO Political Action Committee to the Library Chapter of the State, County & Municipal Workers here. With it came a letter that said: "When we read some of the hysterical outbursts in the press, we decided not to remain silent. You represent a side of the story that has been voiceless so long that certain people had the idea that your side didn't exist? . . . Seems as if bad news always gets a better break in the news than good. When Dictograph Corp., Long Island City, got a cut-back in war orders, there were stories about it and a big to-do. But there's hardly a word said when the jobs of 150 Dictograph workers are saved by a swift conversion to civilian work. Credit for the rescue goes to Local 1227, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. They got an O. K. from J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman, for the civilian production."

Painters Local 948 complains that Lookout doesn't print enough about its activities. . . . Sorry. . . . The local does so many things, our small column can't print news of them all. Latest include sending a letter to the Building Trades Council, protesting the engineered endorsement of Thomas J. Curran, Republican, for Senator. Only "unethical political chicanery" can explain it, Morris Davis, 948 business agent, wrote. The local also wrote Gov. Dewey demanding that voting hours be extended. . . . The 10,000 members of Painters District Council 9 have been awarded a \$3 weekly increase retroactive to Oct. 1 by the Industry Wage Adjustment Board, according to Louis Weinstock, Council secretary-treasurer. The union had sought a \$4 raise retroactive to Aug. 1.

Baldanzi, Quill Speak Tuesday

George Baldanzi, who has just returned from a five-week tour of Italy, will relate his experiences to the people of the Bronx Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock, at Evander Childs High School, Bronxwood Ave. and Gun Hill Rd. Other speakers scheduled are Councilman Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, and Frank Serri, chairman, Foreign Language Division of the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

GOP Labor Baiters Incite War Plant Strike

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—For three times in three days this week, production was stopped by strikes in the important rod polishing department of the Studebaker airplane engine plant here. The professional labor baiters here like Rep. Fred Busbey and the Chicago Tribune didn't even try to

pin the blame for organizing the strikes on "the Communist CIO." Indeed, there is tangible evidence that the Tribune and Busbey, whose red-baiting statements have been distributed in millions of copies by GOP congressmen postage-free, were actively engaged in encouraging and promoting the strike.

On Monday, Oct. 23, the first of the stoppages took place. On Sunday night, Rep. Busbey made a violent red-baiting anti-CIO talk to 37 employees of the Studebaker plant, most of them Republicans, who later participated in the strikes. **BUSBEY THERE**

Persons, who were at the meeting held in the Madison Athletic Club told the Daily Worker that Busbey helped incite the strike with his speech, and the precise issues later given as an excuse for the strikes were touched on at the meeting with Busbey.

Rep. Busbey readily admitted addressing the Studebaker employees when I cornered him at a meeting under the auspices of the Citizens

U.S.A. Committee, a fascist anti-Semitic outfit.

But he denied that he had urged the leaders of the strikers to engage in walk outs.

"Well, will you say whether you approve or disapprove of their actions?" I asked him.

"I don't know anything about strikes," he said. "I can't comment."

From the very beginning the Chicago Tribune ran the only detailed stories in the local press here on what was happening in the Studebaker situation, all favorable to the strikers, who showed intimate and first hand knowledge. One story said that more than 300 polishers "stopped work yesterday in protest against political activities within the plant of Mrs. Jane March, an inspector, wife of Herbert March, whose communistic affiliations were chronicled by the Dies committee."

The truth is, the strikes was a political provocation aimed at Mrs. March, whose husband is regional director of the United Packing House Workers and who does have

to his credit, numerous attacks from the Dies committee. March told the Daily Worker that "Busbey and the Chicago Tribune helped to incite this strike."

Mrs. March's record has been frequently praised by the management of the Studebaker plant which at first withstood tremendous pressure and refused to remove her from her job.

The strikes were organized by a small group of Republican metal polishers who were never supported by any sizeable group of workers at the plant.

At his Monday night meeting, Busbey, a member of the Dies committee, devoted a good part of his speech to an attack on March. One of the Studebaker men at the meeting promptly interrupted to say: "Mrs. March works right in our plant."

Busbey continued with his address, urging that workers take action against PAC. The next morning the first of the three strikes was under way.

Filipino Hate for Japan

Filipino Hate for Japan Predates Pearl Harbor

By James Allen

(Second of three articles)

Who are these guerillas, appearing out of the hills of Leyte to join forces with the Americans, attacking Japanese guards to release their prisoners, carrying on in the main island of Luzon, even within Manila?

One thing we know for certain about them. They include Filipino and American soldiers who were cut off when the main forces retreated to Bataan. Many of them hid their weapons, donned civilian clothes and returned to their villages to organize resistance. Others took immediately to the hills where they were joined by their compatriots.

From previous Tokio broadcasts we learned that in many places such armed units were able to preserve some of their armored equipment. Gen. MacArthur now reveals that four submarines were engaged regularly in carrying arms and

supplies from Australia to the guerillas.

No matter how well supplied, it would have been impossible for such armed units to live and function without the active support of the population. They had to be housed, fed and kept informed of the whereabouts of the enemy.

POPULAR SUPPORT

Back of this guerilla resistance is a great popular support, a network of secret organization and national-political leadership. The Filipinos have had long training in the art of guerilla warfare, underground organization and the many subtle methods of resistance.

Before the war descended upon the Philippines, the issue had penetrated into the towns or barrios. The Filipinos were not caught unaware by the attack. Many had seen it coming, and were preparing as best they could.

I now have before me a clipping of an editorial from Kalayaan, the organ of the merged Communist and Socialist parties, and spokesman for most of the labor movement. It is dated Nov. 22, 1941, two weeks before the Japanese attack. It is headed:

"CLEAN HOUSE BEFORE FAR EASTERN HOSTILITIES BEGIN!"

WAR COMING

And it opens with this sentence: "Reports from Washington and Tokio give clear indications that the Kurusu mission in Washington will not stave off the coming hostilities in the Far East."

Without mincing any words it asks:

"How can we, in the Philippines, help America in her destruction of the Japanese war machine?"

And answers:

"Evidently by putting up a unified front against the Japanese invasion . . . by cleansing our country of the fascist elements who will serve, in times of war, as the fifth columnists who destroy the morale of the people with propaganda of defeatism and of the futility of resistance, and who voluntarily or involuntarily help the Japanese by sabotaging our war production efforts."

The editorial then specifies the Falangist and pro-Japanese ele-

ments who had wormed their way into high places and cites the words of an American Catholic businessman who said that he "would prefer Japanese domination of, and American defeat in, the Philippines, rather than see Abad Santos' gang dominate the Philippines."

Pedro Abad Santos is the founder of the Socialist Party, acknowledged leader of the peasants and intellectuals and vice-president of the merged Socialist-Communist Party.

WIDE ALARM

Let no one suppose that the editorial which I cite from Kalayaan was only a recent and transient expression of opinion. When I was in the Philippines in 1936, many sharp people were already becoming alarmed at the work of the Japanese Fifth Column. By the time I revisited the Philippines, in 1938, the work of the pro-Franco and pro-Japanese elements had already given rise to wide popular concern, and nation-wide activity to ward off the danger.

So real had this question become, that all political circles opposed to the Axis, as well as the most progressive of the labor and cultural leaders, were engaged in an earnest re-examination of their position on independence. They felt that the traditional stand of "independence at any cost" would have to be revised in view of the Japanese danger, and the need for close cooperation with the United States.

In fact, it soon turned out that the only elements actively urging "independence at any cost" were, also advocating alliance with Japan against the United States. And it was from these, that Japan recruited her puppets after her invasion.

From 1938 up to the invasion, there took place in the Philippines a popular democratic upsurge directed against the pro-Japanese and pro-Franco influences. Included in the movement, in one form or another, were the labor and peasant organizations, the intellectuals, government employees and officials, and progressive Chinese and Americans in the Islands.

So there is quite a history and background for the Filipino guerilla movement and the national resistance to the Japanese. Without this preceding period of political struggle for national unity, it would have been impossible so quickly to organize the effective underground.

And for the same reason, the Filipino guerilla and resistance movement today must have some pretty clear ideas of how to purge their country and enjoy the full fruits of their hard-won independence.

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A Large ALP Vote

IF THE civilian registration figures and the large soldier vote have made it possible for President Roosevelt to carry New York state, much of the credit belongs to the American Labor Party.

It was the work of the ALP clubs that got out the unprecedented civilian registration in New York City and that frustrated GOP plans to keep the vote away from the soldiers.

It will also be the work of the ALP clubs, and the vote registered on the ALP line that will determine whether and by how much the President will carry the state. In 1940, the ALP vote of 417,000 gave the state to FDR by a margin of only 224,000, with the regular Republican vote topping the Democratic vote by nearly 200,000.

A big vote on Row C will also assure the election of Sen. Robert F. Wagner and of more pro-FDR Congressmen from the state.

Such a vote will not only rebuke the Deweyite labor-baiters, but the anti-Soviet, red-baiting Dubinskyite Social Democrats and "liberals" of the so-called Liberal Party. While supporting the reelection of FDR, these people are actually aiding the Dewey campaign by their persistent attacks on the Democratic and American Labor Parties. It was they who supplied the arguments now being used by the GOP against the ALP, against Sidney Hillman and the CIO Political Action Committee (PAC) and against the President.

To defeat these red-baiters and splitters, to assure a big plurality for Roosevelt and Wagner, every ALP member, every progressive CIO and AFL unionist, every true liberal and progressive should throw all energy into the ALP drive in the remaining days of the campaign.

FDR and Postwar America

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in his Chicago speech delivered before one of the largest audiences ever assembled, gave the American people a detailed picture of what to expect in postwar jobs, security and prosperity if he is reelected. Basing himself on the famous "new bill of rights" contained in his January message to Congress, the President presented his plans for a minimum of 60,000,000 jobs, a high level of income and security for the farmers and prosperity for business large and small.

The President contrasted the programs of the administration and the GOP on the domestic field in the same manner as he did in the field of foreign affairs in his historic foreign policy speech before the Foreign Policy Association. In the latter speech he showed how GOP policies would make impossible the realization of world peace. In his Chicago speech he showed that the GOP, while paying lip service to the achievements and reforms of the Roosevelt Administration, would bring back the plague of Hooverism if it regains power.

In fact, both of these speeches are inseparable in the challenge they present to the American people. Without the realization of the President's foreign policy, in which the unity of the United States and the Teheran agreement are the cornerstone for an orderly peaceful postwar world, there can be no security and prosperity for the American people. On the other hand, a prosperous and democratic America alone can play its rightful role in world affairs essential to world peace.

The President has again and again emphasized the necessity to maintain the unity of the United Nations and the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition forged in the fires of war as essential to world peace. Now he has emphasized equally the necessity to maintain the national unity of the workers, farmers and patriotic business men established in wartime in the postwar era as essential for the promise of an America of freedom and plenty.

The future of our country and in large measure of the world, will be determined by the American people on Nov. 7th. The reelection of the President is not only essential for speediest victory on the military front, for the creation of the edifice of world peace but for an orderly, progressive, prosperous and democratic America. Equally important is the election of a Congress dedicated to the support of the President's foreign and domestic program.

THAT'S THE STUFF!



— They're Saying in Washington —

McCormick's Boys in Illinois

By Adam Lapin

CHICAGO.

WHEN I was here in June and July, it seemed to me that that the election campaign had not really gotten under way in Illinois. Chicago was the area for the National political convention. But so far as the local situation was concerned, there was still a general feeling that the elections were far removed. Even the unions seemed slow in getting started.



Whatever can be said of Illinois now, none can say that the campaign here is marked by lethargy. Perhaps nowhere in the country is there so intense, so clear-cut a political struggle. Perhaps nowhere else are the lines so sharply drawn.

This is because the fascist domination of the Republican Party is so obvious in this state. Here there is little of Tom Dewey's "Me Too" line on international and domestic issues. Here the GOP candidates, men like Rep. Stephen A. Day, and Richard J. Lyons, who is running for Senate, speak the language of negotiated peace, echo the editorials of the Chicago Tribune and sometimes go a bit further.

I got something of a feeling of the vivid contrasts in the political picture in running around a bit to see what was happening in the campaign against Rep. Fred E. Busbey, who is running for reelection in the Third district.

Hopes to Head New Dies Group

Busbey hopes to become the Martin Dies of the 79th Congress. In the event the Republicans carry the House, he expects to be chairman of a new Dies Committee, to be called the Busbey Committee. Or course.

I heard Busbey speak the other night at a meeting sponsored by the Citizens U.S.A. Committee, with one Earl Southard in the chair. Southard is one of the more notorious Chicago fascists, closely linked with Charles E. Lindbergh and Gerald L. K. Smith. The Citizens U.S.A. Committee has distributed flagrantly anti-Semitic literature.

Busbey's specialty is fighting the Communists—by which he means

the Roosevelt administration, the CIO and even the most tepid liberals. It was his post-card on the Red Menace which was distributed in millions of copies by GOP congressmen. When Busbey told Southard's meeting: "Communism is now the great menace we have to fight," the crowd of several hundred persons broke into wild applause. It was the kind of crowd I had seen at one Gerald L. K. Smith's meetings in Detroit, a large sprinkling of elderly gentlemen and elderly ladies from the Mothers group, all with fanatical gleam in their eyes.

Busbey, I discovered, must be one of my faithful readers when I introduced myself to him at the end of his speech to ask him about the charges that was helping to instigate strikes in the Chicago area, Busbey said: "Oh yes, I know you're from Washington." Actually we had never met before. I guess he reads the Daily Worker pretty closely. He even took some of the Workers School courses here a few years back under an assumed name to collect material about Communists. He's something of a student in his own way.

Busbey Is Chief Union Target

At the headquarters of the United Packing House Workers, I got the other side of the picture: the campaign against Busbey. Busbey's district has many packing house workers, steel workers, auto workers. It also has some silk stocking wards. The district was Democratic from 1930 to 1942, and went for Busbey by a narrow margin of 6,000 votes. So the chances of licking him are good.

The independent vote of Illi-

nois is concentrating on the middle class people in the district. The unions, of course, are tackling the workers. The Packing House Union has broken down its membership lists, following up every worker to make sure he votes. The union publications have singled out Busbey as one of the principal targets in this campaign.

Practically every day there are lunch-hour meetings on the campaign at the stockyards. I attended one of the meetings at the Wilson Packing House addressed by Rep. William Dawson, the Negro Democrat. The acrid smell of the yards seemed almost unbearable. Workers in white smocks, some of them stained and bloody, gathered around Dawson's car and listened intently despite the poor loud-speaking apparatus. There were lots of women in the crowd, quite a few Negro women too. It was a very much different crowd from the one that listened to Busbey later the same day.

You got the same kind of contrast at the huge meeting for Roosevelt at Soldiers' Field, a great popular demonstration for democracy and for winning the war, and the Dewey meeting addressed by men like Curley Brooks and Lyons.

It isn't that all the Republicans in Chicago are fascists. Lots of them are deserting Dewey in this campaign. But there is no doubt where control of the party lies. The real ideological leader of the GOP in this state is Col. Bertie McCormick of the Chicago Tribune. And it is this which is driving many local business men and Republicans to support the President.

Worth Repeating

MAIDANEK'S MASSACRE MACHINE, in all its horror is delineated by EDGAR SNOW in the current (Oct. 28) SATURDAY EVENING POST in an issue otherwise not commendable: In the meantime, yet more serious revelations may be uncovered in other places. Poles from Warsaw to whom I have talked say that the Treblinka camp near the capital was worse than Maidanek. Only Jews were sent there. The Poles assert that more than 4,000,000 lives were blotted out. Poland had three other large concentration camps whose stories are not yet fully known. The Germans may succeed in those, as they failed here, in destroying the evidence and witnesses of their crimes. But they cannot erase the negative which re-creates the picture of Maidanek. This crowning achievement of Nazi totalitarianism executed with German efficiency is in a way far more frightening in its ultimate implications for mankind than the record of any rival killers in history.

Change the World

HERE are extracts from recent letters of a fighting U. S. anti-fascist to his brother and his wife in peaceful Brooklyn. His remarks on the Germans he has met are timely and interesting.

The date is Sep. 26, 1944, the place "Somewhere in Germany."

"My Darling," the soldier writes his wife, "we are in a slow spot so I have a chance to write you a short letter. Received the air-mail stationery and the parcels of handkerchiefs, etc. . . all most welcome."

"We read an article the other day in Stars and Stripes regarding a Dr. Carl Rogers of Ohio State U. This professor of psychology alleges that after the war our fighting men will have marital difficulties because they will have come to regard affection as unnatural; will not be able to adjust to an emotion they have done without in making war."

"This is the bunk. From what I can observe, the men here crave and need affection more than ever before. They express this in their thoughts, their talk, their letters home."

"There is an intense longing for those we love at home—an adoration for wives and sweethearts that was not fully felt before."



By Mike Gold

WE HAVE travelled a lot, and as you see, are approaching our destination. The pursuit has been steadfast and sound. . .

"Said General Eisenhower recently, 'we come to Germany as conquerors.' I like his tone. We are dealing more firmly with the people here as we go on. They are a bastard nation, is the prevalent remark. Every German from 6 to 60 is regarded as a Nazi, and in most cases we are right."

"But enough about war. Let's talk about you. . . Where are you now and what are you doing? How do you look this morning—what uniform, what color lipstick have you put on today? What newspaper item has caught your interest—what thoughts pass through your curly head? I love you, Mim—fiercely and proudly. Your husband, S."

THE other letter dated Aug. 16, 1944, is written to the soldier's brother from "Somewhere in France."

"As you have surmised, we are now busy with the process of 'liberation.'"

"Only a few weeks ago the word liberation would have sounded hollow in my ears, had an academic sound."

"Today it has real meaning. In some cases we have been the first Americans to be greeted by the French. It is all very satisfying. We are doing a job."

GIs in Germany Don't Want Soft Peace

"Our high leaders are acquiring the aggressiveness that comes with experience and confidence. Our junior leaders are less reckless and more able. Our troops have begun to lose the more obvious signs of fear of new danger."

"No doubt you know that the mechanized cavalry is not unlike the reconnaissance company I was training in at home. Any field manual will describe the kind of work I do—so shall not repeat or name specific jobs or places. Anyway, our squadron has been written about in papers back home, including the N. Y. Times, and I have seen more towns in Normandy than in any state of the Union."

"We do get around—and seeing dead and prisoner Nazis is commonplace, and most gratifying."

"It is not without cost that our missions are accomplished. War is stark. But we are doing what most people in the States would do if here. And we do what the Russians have done and are doing. The men and officers in combat live next door to the Russian Army."

"Normandy is beautiful during our short rest periods. As I write, the sun has set and the sky is all color. It is a sky we can look at, not for direction and military bearings, but for its natural beauty. How far away and strange does a peaceful sky now seem to us!"

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

A Letter

From Sen. Ball

Helena, Mont.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Some time ago I wrote to Sen. Ball to let him know how I felt about the courageous stand he had taken. In reply he said, in part: "I am deeply grateful for your very kind letter of Oct. 4. It helps me tremendously to know that I have your support in my conviction that in this election in the midst of our greatest war, issues and especially the problem of preventing future wars, are far more important than partisan or personal political advantage."

MIKE CHETKOVICH.

The Seamen Ask You to Do This

Manhattan.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Recently aboard our ship we held a forum on "Will it be Dewey or Roosevelt?" More than 150 men attended the forum, and what transpired there is very interesting.

The PAC aboard the ship knowing the overwhelming sentiment of the seamen for Roosevelt and how dull a forum can be if it is completely one sided, asked one of our best men to take up the Dewey side till things got started. He, a 100 percent Roosevelt man was very reluctant at first but he finally agreed to do it.

To his credit, he gave everyone of the Republican Party's best arguments and did a very tough job well. What happened after the Roosevelt and Dewey men spoke was simply amazing—half of the men in the room rebuffed the Dewey speaker and the other half sang praises of the President.

It's great that seamen are almost 100 percent for Roosevelt—and there are 100,000 of us—but wait there is a hitch. Dewey has made it impossible for us to vote. Now—would we seamen be asking too much if we asked everyone of you who read this paper to go out and get one or two extra votes for Roosevelt for us. Frankly we don't think we are asking too much. We have delivered the goods on the sea, we have delivered the goods politically ashore, and now we need your help—do this for us.

A. SALZ.

Other Republicans Will Reject Dewey

Lancaster, Pa.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Now that conscientious honest-to-national unity Republicans are rejecting the Hoover-Dewey-Bricker trio, it is apparent that other dignified Republicans will also show their 1944 national patriotism by severing their none too affectionate affiliation with their isolation bedfellows.

Recently Dewey is having a very difficult time in his "kampf" to prevent the division in the GOP. He has ventured out of the realm of Republicanism, and by doing so he is destroying the faith of trustful Republicans, exposed to the voters. Is it any wonder that Senator Ball (Republican from Minnesota) the one who seconded the motion to nominate Dewey at the Chicago Convention now repudiates him and gives his support to our Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

CARL D. RIEDEL.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Toward Freedom

EUGENE TALMADGE, anti - Roosevelt Democrat, ex-Governor of Georgia, Negro-hating former head of a local Ku Klux Klan, is a strong and enthusiastic supporter of candidate Dewey.

Sam M. Johnson, Negro-hating Democratic presidential elector from Alabama, resigned his post to work for the election of Governor Dewey, declaring: "The New Deal cannot snub us for the Negro vote," and adding that Roosevelt's defeat is necessary "in order to uphold existing race barriers in the South."

These are illustrative of the dividends candidate Dewey is reaping from the seeds of friendship he sowed among the white supremacy-ites of the reconstructed South. It was "smart" politics the Gov. ed South.

President Roosevelt has done more than any other President to undermine the whole rotten structure of Bourbon reaction which holds the great masses of southern poor whites and Negroes in subjection. That is why most rabid polltaxers hate him; and that is why the southern people—and their white and Negro friends in the North—will vote to continue his progressive administration.



By Doxey Wilkerson

JUST look at the Roosevelt record in the South.

1. Early in the "New Deal," the President characterized the South as the "Number One Economic Problem of the Nation," fought to defeat several of its reactionary Senators, and called its plantation system of exploitation "feudalistic."

2. The President's program of southern agricultural reform and industrialization are undermining the very foundations of Bourbon rule.

3. The President introduced the policy of "no discrimination on grounds of race" into federal policy for the first time, and fought for its application in the South.

4. The President created FEPC, and continues to uphold its directives, even in the South.

5. The President's federal programs of low-cost housing and social security are bringing enormous benefits to southern Negroes which strict state - control (such as that advocated by Dewey-Republicans and reactionary southern Democrats) would restrict almost exclusively to white southerners.

6. The southern labor movement is growing by leaps and bounds, thanks to the President's progressive policies; and it is coming more and more to take up the struggle for Negro democratic rights.

A Glaring Omission by Rail Union Journal

By WM. Z. FOSTER

Speaking in the name of the Standard Railroad Labor Organization, the national railroad journal, Labor, has for the past three weeks been publishing a list of those political candidates for whom it recommends the million and a half railroad workers to vote. For the most part the list is made up of pro - Roosevelt forces, but there are also sins of omission and commission in the endorsements that would make one gasp with amazement did he not know the conservative top railroad union officialdom.

Most glaring of all is the failure to endorse President Roosevelt himself. Surely, from whatever angle the matter is looked at, whether from the broad standpoint of his being a powerful defender of the national interest in the war or of his being a good friend of the labor movement, Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to the fullest endorsement of the railroad unions. Moreover, a majority of the top leaders have pub-

licly favored Roosevelt's reelection and, of course, the rank and file of the railroad workers are overwhelmingly for him.

Yet Labor's list of endorsements blithely ignores him, just as though there were no Presidential election taking place whatever.

This political absurdity of trying to ignore the Presidential election while taking an active part in the many congressional elections, is in line with the reactionary policy of the AFL Executive Council. It has as its excuse the nonsensical argument that to support the Roosevelt-Truman ticket would make the labor movement a tail to the Democratic Party kite. Actually the policy is the result of the maneuvers of highly situated Republican labor leaders, and it works out to the benefit of Dewey.

Labor's list of recommendations for election to the Senate and House contains many names that are an insult to the patriotism and intelligence of the railroad workers.

Among those thus supported for the Senate are such people as James J. Davis (R. Pa.), Charles W. Tobey (R. N.H.), and Gerald P. Nye (R. ND), all of them notorious isolationists and enemies of the administration's all-out war program. La-

bor singles out for its special blessing Sen. Nye, whom it calls "an old friend" and says "Nye has done some great work in the Senate."

The list of recommendations for election to the House also is studied with isolationists and pro-fascists. Among various such who might be cited are M. J. Maas (R-Minn.), a notorious red-baiter, William Lemke (R. ND), the stooge Presidential candidate of Father Coughlin in 1936, and, marvel of marvels, the noisome Hamilton Fish (R. NY).

By what standard was this list composed, so that these isolationists and anti-war elements found their way into it? The answer is because, instead of taking as the test for all candidates their war records, the compilers of the list, animated by the narrowest conceptions of Americanism and the trade unionism (with a goodly tincture of pro-Deweyism thrown in), took as their guide votes in Congress on labor legislation.

They ignored the fact that many reactionaries are able to maintain a so-called "good labor record" by the device of voting for labor when their votes have no decisive force. Thus they will vote for a labor law when there are already so many for

it, or so few, that their votes do not make any difference either way.

Obviously, when the railroad workers go to the polls on Nov. 7 they will need to revise Labor's list of recommendations radically. Their standard of judgment must not be singly whether a candidate voted for or against this or that labor measure, but how he has stood up in the great war crisis that our country has been passing through.

This is in accord with the reality that the best supporters of the war are also the best supporters of labor; for winning the war is the most fundamental interest of the workers. Moreover, those who are loyally backing up the war will also be found in nearly every case to be the most reliable friends of labor with regard to labor legislation, hours and wages, etc.

With such a measuring standard in mind, the railroad workers should do two things to Labor's list of candidates. First, they should add the names of Roosevelt and Truman to it and go all out for their election. And second, they should go over the list of recommendations with a fine-tooth comb and delouse it of all those reactionaries, isolationists and pro-fascists.

Italian Partisans Face Giant Nazi Offensive in North

Italian partisan brigades continue to bring important and heroic support to the Anglo-American armies, but they are now faced with a gigantic Nazi offensive throughout the occupied zone.

The Germans, "profiting by the partisans' tragic situation resulting from the stalemated Allied offensive, based principally on the Trompia and Sava Valley regions, are endangering vast zones conquered by the patriots at the cost of terrible sacrifices," the current l'Unita del Popolo here reveals.

Five Garibaldi brigades have had to withdraw from the Val d'Ossola. They were followed into the mountains by the anti-fascist administration of that territory which had previously been so strong as to win official recognition from the Swiss government.

A few days before this enforced

retreat, a commander of the Val d'Ossola brigades had said:

"We could get as far as Milan with light tanks and a few more arms."

But despite promises of arms, ammunition and air support despite a prior appeal from the Allied High Command to mobilize total warfare, and even though the partisans built two crude airfields to facilitate Allied landings—no help came. Tens of thousands of patriots were massacred in the terrible reprisals that followed.

NO HELP

Patriots in other sections, especially immediately behind the Gothic Line, still carry on major actions. Around Bologna last week, partisan brigades accomplished 25

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operations, some major. Four German columns fell into an ambush.

The Allied High Command has appealed to the Bolognese to strike hard from the rear, in coordination with the Anglo-American plans. The Germans respond by setting up armed defenses in public squares of Bologna and cities to the north.

Warns Against Nazi Version Of Anti-Franco Fight in Spain

Bishop Lewis O. Hartman, chairman of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, warned American newspapers yesterday to have no traffic with the Nazi version of "the present momentous events in Spain."

"Hitler's puppets in Madrid are seeking to drive wedges between the people of the United Nations and the overwhelming anti-Axis people of Spain," Bishop Hartman pointed out.

Their propaganda campaign, he asserted, takes the following forms:

1. To spread the story that de Gaulle is being defied by the Spanish Republicans and that de Gaulle is opposed to the uprising.

2. To claim that American troops in southern France are disarming Spanish Republicans and aiding Franco in his attempt to remain in power.

3. To claim that the uprising is part of an international Communist plot—a charge which has already been echoed by certain sections of the isolationist American press.

"Now that the United Nations,

by liberating southern France, have cut Spain off from Germany, the Spanish people are rising to destroy the Axis machine and restore their republic," the Bishop declared.

He cited reports that regular Nazi troops are now in Spain fighting "alongside of Franco Quisling troops in attempting to kill the Republican uprising."

He recalled that Franco Spain had signed the Axis pact but that the Spanish people "in the dark years since 1939 rendered noble aid to the cause of the United Nations by sabotaging the aid Franco was sending to Germany from Spain."

(The Franco press has begun a new campaign accusing the Soviet Union, "seconded by extremist papers in many democratic countries," of attempting to incite rebellion in Spain.)

British CP Asks Higher Wages

By MALCOLM McEWEEN
Wireless to the Daily Worker

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The basic approach of the Communist Party is shown in the resolution on wage policy, which clearly affirms that a high wage is not only necessary in the interests of the workers, but will enable the whole nation to end unemployment and achieve economic stability.

But over all these matters toward the issue of Britain for the people, which is the subject of a comprehensive memorandum and has been popularly expounded in an inspiring book by Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the Communist Party.

The Communist convention will approach the problems of peace with confidence that the working class and progressive movements can achieve unity, establish effective democratic control the economic and political system and cooperate wholeheartedly with other nations in the struggle for peace and prosperity.

UNITY IN THE ELECTIONS

The biggest problem of all is how to attain unity in the forthcoming general election so that the majority of Labor, Communist and progressive members are returned to Parliament to carry through the kind of program on which nearly all sections of the movement are already agreed.

On the realization of this aim, everything else depends.

The convention will mark the opening of a great campaign to win general acceptance of communist policy and program. A fund of drive for £50,000 (\$200,000) has been launched to pay for it.

It has been decided to back 52 Communist candidates in the general elections.

45,000 MEMBERS

The executive committee's report shows that in the past year the Communist Party has waged its most effective organizational campaign. Dues paying membership was 45,000 between January and July, 1944. Some 2,410,000 pamphlets and leaflets were printed by the executive committee and the Party literature organization had sold £149,000 (\$596,000 worth) of literature between June, 1943 and July, 1944.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line—5 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

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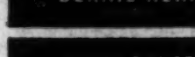
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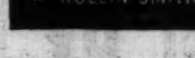
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Hand of Pro-Fascist KNAPP Seen in Protests on Polish Relief

Boleslaw Gebert, president of the IWO Polonia Society, charged yesterday that the Coordinating Committee of American Polish Associations has renewed attempts to "poison the atmosphere so as not to

send relief to the needy Poles and Jews in liberated parts of Poland.

He referred to a telegram to Herbert H. Lehman, director of UNRRA, in which the committee purported to protest "the refusal of the Soviet government to permit UNRRA to operate in Russian-occupied Poland."

The self-styled Coordinating Committee, Gebert disclosed, is under the direct influence of KNAPP, the Polish pro-fascist organization in

the United States, and is not representative, as it claims, of Polish-American organizations on the eastern seaboard.

"We are confident," Gebert said, "that UNRRA will reach a satisfactory arrangement with the Soviet military authorities for quick delivery of relief to the Polish people, despite provocations by this irresponsible group."

"If, as it claims, this group were really anxious to help the Polish people it could already be doing so, inasmuch as the Polonia Society and many Jewish organizations are sending relief supplies through shipping facilities provided by Russian War Relief."

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Pick Roosevelt And Reject Dewey On Civil Liberties

President Roosevelt's record on five current civil rights questions is declared to be "outstandingly better than Dewey's" in a study issued by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties a non-partisan civil rights organization.

The five questions, discussed in a short pamphlet, "The People's Rights and the 1944 Elections," are the soldier vote, polltax repeal, racial discrimination in production, racial discrimination in the armed forces and labor rights.

The soldier vote issue has been one of the most significant struggles of the past year," the analysis states. "Roosevelt and his spokesmen in Congress have clearly been for extending the franchise."

"Dewey and his supporters in the Republican Party have demonstrated a contrary attitude. No apologetics can obscure the fact that their

relying on 48 state systems is denying several million service men and women their voting rights. The Dewey-sponsored New York State servicemen's voting law is declared to "disenfranchise a substantial portion of the potential service voters."

POLL TAX ISSUE

The Federation points out that polltax repeal bills have been initiated by administration supporters and that a majority of Republican Congressional delegations lined up in each case with the Southern anti-administration Democrats to defeat them.

The single measure introduced by a Republican was the Wherry proposal for a constitutional amendment outlawing the polltax, which, the Federation declares, was "never pushed" and which as a constitutional amendment would "take more than a lifetime to become law" and is "a wholly impractical device."

As to racial discrimination in industry, "Roosevelt not only established the Fair Employment Practice Committee, but fought to uphold it against the continuing attacks of its enemies." Under Roosevelt, we can look forward to "continued and accelerated progress on this fundamental issue."

The Federation finds the Republican plank for a permanent FEPC more specific than the Democratic, but asserts that "if the Republicans should maintain their congressional alliance with the polltaxers, realization of this plank would be most unlikely."

Dewey is criticized for disregarding the recommendations of the New York State War Council's Committee on Discrimination in Employment, and, instead, appointing a new commission to study the same problem over again.

ARMY JIMCROW ISSUE

Under Roosevelt, it is stated, segregation has been abolished from post exchanges and army transport facilities, officer training schools, rehabilitation centers. Negroes are being given constantly more responsible posts and an even higher proportion are seeing combat instead of labor service.

Of the Republican platform pledge, it declares: "Any call for an 'investigation' where strong action is indicated must be viewed skeptically." It also asserts that Gov. Dewey has made no move to eliminate discrimination from the New York National and State Guards.

The President, it is stated, will also "undoubtedly go down in history as the President under whose leadership labor's rights have been translated into the law of the land." Dewey's labor record as Governor of cludes "several serious moves in a New York, on the other hand, in backward direction" and his speeches "reflect the attitudes of America's anti-labor forces."

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LOW DOWN

Luck of Irish Will Not Hold Against Navy, Army

Nat Low

As was stated in this corner last week, Saturday's games were to give us some answers to questions concerning the real ability of three of the nation's top grid teams, Notre Dame, Army and Navy—and by gosh, they did.

First things first is our motto, so let's begin with Notre Dame's 13-7 victory over Illinois—and my, but isn't it true about the luck of the Irish being good?

Here was a game the Notre Dammers had no more right to win than Dewey had to claim credit for the recognition of DeGaulle. Illinois swept the Irish off their feet, outrunning them, outgaming them and—well, all but outscoring them.

Illinois outgained Notre Dame 343 yards to 132, and rolled up 14 first downs to Notre Dame's 8. Actually, they scored three touchdowns—all on long runs—while the Irish tallied one after an illini fumble on their own 16.

And how can you forget the play of Buddy Young, one of the most amazing football stars of this or any other season, who toted the ball 74 yards for a touchdown the very first time he got hands on the ball and then later went 55 yards more only to have that called back?

And I wonder if it was an accident that Young was kicked in the head on the last play of the first half and sat the rest of the game out on the bench, suffering violent dizzy spells?

All in all, some conclusions regarding Notre Dame's real strength can be made. For one thing, the Irish are not quite the ball team they were made out to be by the host of publicity men employed at South Bend. Surely they cannot even be spoken of in the same breath with last year's truly great squad. This Notre Dame eleven has speed, and staying power but not too much sustained offensive ability and a defense that can be scored against—and without too much difficulty.

Their supposedly superior line was outplayed and outrushed by the Illini forwards and was incapable of opening up any holes for their runners. Thus, Notre Dame's running attack went for naught and the game-winning touchdown had to come on a forward-lateral pass.

Another thing to be observed was that the Irish do not have the concise, brilliant quarterbacking they had from men like Angelo Bertelli and Johnny Lujack.

Saturday's masterminding left plenty to be desired and against more experienced teams—like Navy and Army, for instance—the Irish are going to need more than their traditional luck.

Wait and see.

Now, a few words about that Army machine that was fought to the tailend of a 6-7 score for the first half of their game with Duke Saturday and then, deciding that press clippings were not enough, proceeded to pour it on as the Blue Devils began to fade against the relentless, driving attack, finally succumbing, 27-7.

This Army team scored three times within 16 minutes in the second half (on the three successive occasions they got hands on the ball), travelling 50, 74 and 24 yards—all on the ground. Key man in the pulverizing attack was pile-driving Felix (Boe) Blanchard who is being called a greater blocking and plunging back than Norm Standlee who terrorized the pros when he was playing with the Chicago Bears a few years back.

And as for Navy. It was just in the cards for them to start rolling against Penn's previously unbeaten team. They won 26-0 against a club that is supposed to have the best defense in the east (they had been scored on only twice in five games previous to this).

Navy's mighty line held the Penns to minus 29 yards "rushing" and isn't that something to make Notre Dame sleep easily these days? So, before we go any further, here's the outstanding parlay of the year!

Navy and Army both to beat Notre Dame!

The Adventures of Richard

Now They're G-Men

By Mike Singer

The day after Mr. McCrae had his suits stolen from his apartment he met No-Nose on the street and jokingly said: "And where were you, my gun-toting friend, on the night of Oct. 23?"

"Me, I was sleeping," No-Nose replied, "and besides your clothes don't fit me."

But that exchange started something. The kids now are either super G-Men, district attorneys or counter-espionage men. They slide along the shadows of the house, dart behind bushes, trail a neighbor, sneak up behind two people to hear the conversation, do all the things to create the atmosphere of a Hitchcock movie.

Shnook with his two guns, one a water pistol, is a menace. He'll walk up behind one of the kids, aim the pistol and squirt a "bullet" at the victim's ear, asking at the same time:

"Where's the hot thtuff, c'mon, c'mon thlip uth the dope?" Flekle merely shadows people. "I saw a guy walk out of the house yesterday," he said, "and guess where he went?"

"Right back in, I suppose," Richard will snort.

"Yeh, that's right. Ain't that suspicious?"

"Maybe he forgot something?"

"Naw, he don't even live in that house, so how could he forget something there?"

The climax came, however, when No-Nose walked up behind Mrs. Kepper, and boldly said: "Keep walking, I'm right behind you."

She turned around and smiled.

"Playing a game?" she asked.

"No, I'm serious, whatcha doing with that bundle under your coat?"

"That's no bundle," she started, and then angrily shouted: "why, you brazen little thing, get away from me."

Later when No-Nose told the story, Richard asked:

"What was that under her coat anyway?"

"Nothing," said No-Nose, "she's just getting fat."

THE ROUNDUP

By PHIL GORDON

Our heroes—the New York Rangers—started their season with a 2-1 defeat at the hands of the Toronto Maple Leafs Saturday night, but even the Leafs admitted this Blueshirts would not be a push-over for the rest of the season.

The Rangers outplayed the Leafs for the first two periods before Sweeney Schriner's last period brace of goals, sent them down. Schriner, who had retired last year, came back to play a whale of a game.

Kilby McDonald scored the only Ranger goal—unassisted—and on the team for the first time since the 1942-43 season was Phil Watson, the fiery center. Watson has been gotten back from the Canadians and will see as much action as the draft board will allow him. It is not yet clear whether he will be permitted to cross the border into the States.

NYU's first win of the season—their thumping 45-0 victory over CCNY—was likewise their biggest scoring effort in many years. Since 1935, in fact, when they blanked City College by a similar score, 45-0.

And if you will pardon our seeming immodesty, we would like to record here that we picked eight of ten games Saturday, for a darned good average. Went wrong only on Rochester over Yale and Brown over Dartmouth.

Willie Hoppe, the wonderful billiard player, is in a Chicago hospital suffering from intestinal poisoning.

Cow Tormentor Jailed

BRUNSWICK, Me. (UP).—James A. Staples of Bath was sentenced to 90 days in jail for "tormenting and torturing" a cow.

RADIO

WMCA—670 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.
WNYC—430 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.
WINS—1200 Kc.

WEVD—1330 Kc.
WNEW—1180 Kc.
WLIE—1190 Kc.
WEN—1050 Kc.
WOV—1220 Kc.
WBNI—1450 Kc.
WQXR—1500 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—Prescott Robinson, News
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Honeycomb Hill
11:15-WEAF—Rossmore Sketch
WOR—Jimmy Fidler—Talk
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Quiz Wizard
WJZ—News; Jack Berch, Songs
WABC—Bright Horizon
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—News Reports
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WOR—Music at Midday
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—U. S. Navy Band
WJZ—News; Juke Box Music
WJZ—Democratic Campaign Talk
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WJZ—Farm and Home Makers
WABC—Our Gai Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Consumer Quiz
WJZ—R. R. Baukage, News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Terry's House Party
WJZ—Women's Exchange Show
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Woman's Jury
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—Walter Kiernan, News
WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowi
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—News; Real Stories
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
WABC—Young Dr. Malone
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Perry Mason
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs
WABC—Mary Marlin
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WJZ—Hollywood Star Time
WABC—Tens and Tim
WMCA—Ethel Colby—Talk
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WJZ—Republican Campaign Talk
WABC—The High Places
WMCA—News; Waltz Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Arlis Ensemble

Eagles, Plus T, Hand Giants 1st Loss, 24-17

By NAT LOW

Before a near-capacity crowd of 42,639 fans who crowded the Polo Grounds to the proverbial rafters, the Philly Eagles demonstrated that it is true what has been said of its T-formation.

For with wiry Roy Zimmerman acting for all the world like a Sid Luckman, the Eagles soundly thumped the hitherto unbeaten New York Giants yesterday, 24-17, scoring three consecutive touchdowns in the second, third and fourth periods after trailing 17-3 midway in the second quarter.

Greasy Neale has by far the best operating T in the business today and even West Point's grid team, guests of the management at the game, must have admitted as much. And the Cadets are no slouches themselves at making that T explode.

The Eagles, leading the Eastern Division with three wins and a tie in four games, had too much of everything for this Giant club but what particularly amazed the huge gathering was the almost ridiculous easy manner in which the Eagle line ripped to shreds the traditionally powerful forward wall of the Giants.

Time and again the fast and hefty Eagle linemen tore the Giant line into gaping holes, allowing the lickety-split Eagle backs to pour through in an assortment of tricky plays the like of which the Giants have rarely encountered.

By all rights the score should have been larger, but a number of breaks for the Giants kept it down although it was obvious that the Eagles were the superior club.

In the second period the Giants added a Ken Strong field goal from the 27 to make the score

10-3 and a Bill Paschal touchdown on a lovely chase down the left sideline for 70 yards to bring the tally up to 17-3.

But then Mr. Zimmerman and his T began to mesh and once it did the Giants were helpless to halt it.

The Eagles took the kickoff on their own 34 and nine plays later carried the ball over the Giant goal—a distance of 64 yards. The final play was a Zimmerman lateral pass to Steve Van Buren from the Giant 8. That made it 17-10.

In the third period the Eagles again sustained a long march, from the Giant 48, and carried over the goal on the fifth play of the offensive. The payoff play was a forward pass from Zimmerman to end Tom Miller who, when trapped, lateraled it back to Zimmerman who went over. It carried 24 yards. The kick tied the score at 17-17 and you could feel the inevitable coming.

And it came in the last period when the Eagles took command on the mid-field stripe and passed and ran it downfield and over the goal. The march was halted only temporarily when Zimmerman's attempted field goal was bad and the Giants took possession only to lose it a moment later when Bill Paschal's pass was intercepted on the Giants 38. A lateral and four running plays brought the ball to the one-foot line where Zimmerman, on a quarterback sneak, toted it over and that was that.

Radio Concerts

6:15-6:55 P.M., WLIE—Great Classics.
7-8 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Masterwork Hour.
7:30-8 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—The Orchestra conducted by Leon Barzin.
8-9 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Symphony Hall.
8:30-9 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Richard Crooks, tenor; orchestra directed by Howard Barlow.

8:30-8:45 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Virginia Maurel, soprano.
10-10:30 P.M., WEAF (also FM)—Josephine Antoine, soprano; Reinhold Schmidt, basso; chorus and orchestra directed by Percy Faith.
10:10-10:30 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Musical Milestones.
10:30-11 P.M., WOR—Sidney Foster, pianist, and the Symphonette.

WABC—Bob Trout, News
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Waves on Parade
WMCA—News; Western Songs
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Don Norman Show
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC—Recorded Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Raymond Scott Show
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Sam
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Sing Along Club
WMCA—News; Milt Green, Songs
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Chick Carter
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WMCA—Recorded Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Supernatural
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Three Sisters, Songs
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy, News
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News; Help Wanted Ads
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Ramona, Songs
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Lyn Murray Orchestra
WMCA—Movie Talk; Music
6:30-WEAF—Liberal Party Talk
WOR—Frank Singler, News
WJZ—Whose War?—Sports Talk
WABC—Paul E. Fitzpatrick—Talk
6:40-WEAF—Bill Stern, Sports
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Stan Lomax, Sports
WJZ—Henry J. Taylor, News
WABC—The World Today, News
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF—Johnny Mercer Show
WJZ—Dorace Heidt Orchestra
WABC—I Love a Mystery
7:15-WEAF—John W. Vandercook, News
WOR—The Answer Man
WABC—Hollywood—Hedda Hopper
WMCA—Five-Star Final
7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra; Chorus
WOR—Bulldog Drummond
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WABC—Bob Hawk Quiz Show
WMCA—Johannes Steel, News
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kallenborn, News
WMCA—Liberal Party Talk
8:00-WEAF—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Cecil Brown, News
WJZ—News Reports
WABC—Vox Pop Interviews
8:15-WOR—Talk—Thomas J. Curran
WJZ—Lum and Abner

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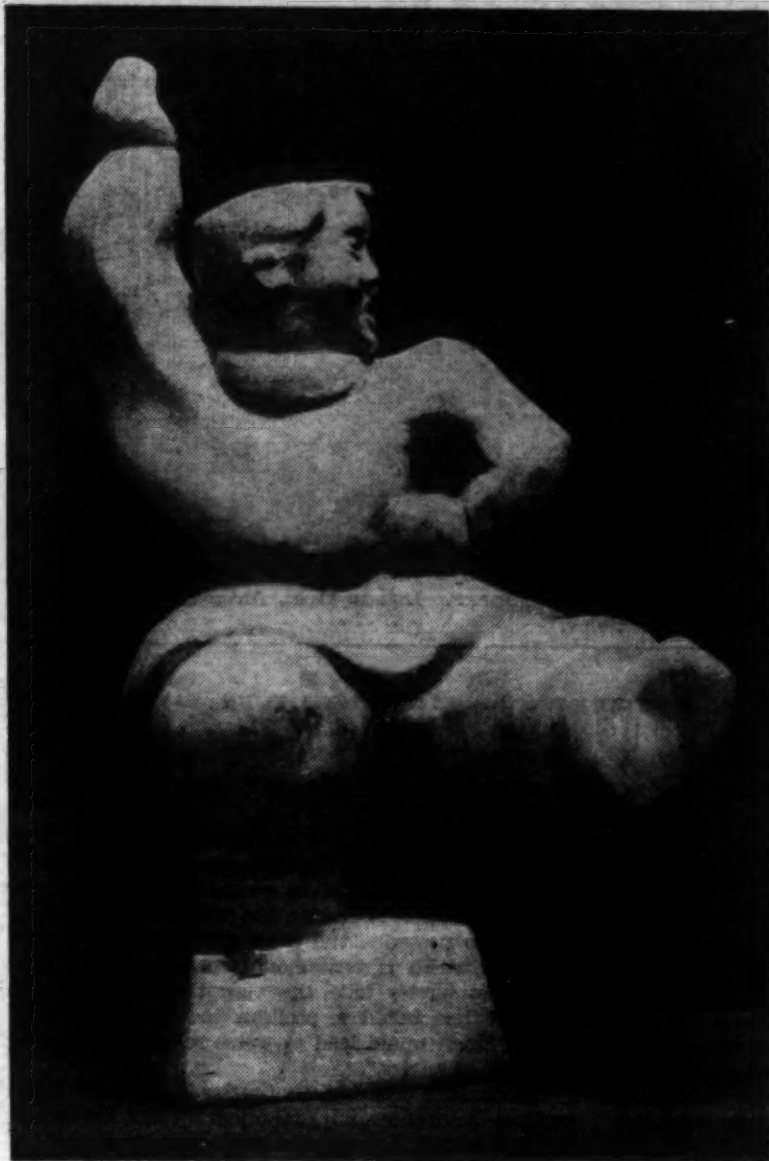
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Nat Werner Sculpture Exhibit



By LEE LAWSON

Under the heading, Music and Dance in Sculpture, the ACA Gallery (63 E. 57 St.) is exhibiting a collection of the young and talented sculptor Nat Werner. Suggested by Walt Whitman's I Hear America Singing the exhibit consists of 25 works on music and dance subjects.

Werner, who has already had three one-man shows at the ACA, reveals a great feeling for expression and an ability to express the intangibility of music in the definite forms and shapes of his medium. Varying his material with his subject matter he uses over a dozen different types of woods and stones to achieve specific effects.

Simplicity of form and interpretation mark Werner's work and several of the pieces are outstanding in this respect. Workers Song, an oblong construction of four heads framed top and bottom by two hands, creates an impression of strength and movement and is definitely enhanced by its construction in French Sandstone.

In an entirely different vein is his interpretation of the Biblical Song of Songs in Lebanon Cypress.

Here the two full length figures, in the Egyptian manner, face each other to form a complete unity.

Werner, whose Red Army Man was distributed by Russian War Relief, has done a group of Terra Cotta: Red Army soldiers, They Sing As They March. Although the figures are quite small the mass effect is well realized and the feeling of movement predominates.

Not all of the pieces are on the same plane of conception and execution and a listing of dates would have been interesting as a means of determining the sculptor's development.

Several of the other outstanding works are Flamenco Guitarist, full of rhythm; Hot Lick Duet an interesting design comprising two Negro trumpeters, one recessed against the other; and Russian Dancer in mahogany.

Despite the presence of several pieces that fail to make an impression, the general effect of the show is to mark Mr. Werner as an imaginative and capable craftsman, with a knowledge of what he wants and an understanding of how to achieve it.

All-Star Victory Show Tonight

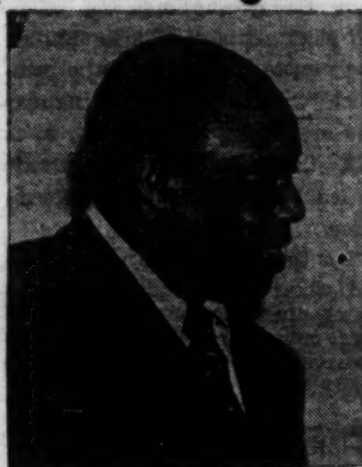
Among those who applauded enthusiastically the performance of the "FDR Victory Bandwagon" when it performed in Hartford, Conn., recently was U. S. Senator Claude Pepper of Florida. Pepper was the featured speaker at the FDR rally in Hartford where the Bandwagon was presented.

This unique show, which has stirred the nation with its original songs, skits and dances, will be seen by New Yorkers at Manhattan Center, tonight (Monday).

The Bandwagon attracted nationwide attention in the press when a group of women sought to have the show stopped in Boston because of its deadly satire of Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican presidential candidate. Nearly 3,000 cheered the performance in Boston. The show evoked similar enthusiasm in other cities, including Akron, Cleveland, Chicago and Indianapolis. In Indianapolis, AFL unions joined the CIO in backing the show.

A high point of the affair tonight will be the appearance of New York's fighting Congressman, Vito Marcantonio and Rev. Clayton Powell. The latter is assured of election to Congress Nov. 7 following his triumph in the recent primaries.

Artists who will perform in the



ROLLIN SMITH

Bandwagon show Monday night include Mary Lou Williams, known as the Queen of Boogie-Woogie; Helen Tamiris, noted American dancer; Daniel Negrin, Woody Guthrie, Cisco Houston, Laura Duncan, Orelia and Pedro, Latin American dancers; Rollin Smith, Negro baritone; Bernie Hern, who does the famous Dewey takeoff, and Betty Royce, concert pianist.

Tickets ranging from \$1.20 to \$3.60 are available at Music Stage, Room 1523, Paramount Building; Bookfair, 133 West 44th St.; Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St.

Film Front

Answering Two Film Critics Who Found 'The Rainbow' Too Strong

By David Platt

I am shocked that Alton Cook, World Telegram film critic has turned against The Rainbow because the bottomless horrors which the Soviet people were compelled to endure, led them to a titanic hatred for the German fascists.

"Such hatred is a terrifying thing to behold on a movie screen," says Cook. "You sit wondering how many generations it will take to restore sanity to people who want to shout such bitter venom against their temporary conquerors."

But Cook overlooks that it was this "terrifying" hatred toward fascism on the part of the Soviet people that saved Stalingrad and Leningrad and made it possible for the United States to prepare for war. Woe be to us today, if the Russian people did not have this monumental loathing for the Nazi.

But the World Telegram critic does not see it that way. To him, Soviet hatred toward fascism is akin to insanity. The thought uppermost in his mind as he watched The Rainbow was how many generations will it take to restore sanity to people who feel such hatred against Hitler and his vast army of baby-killers.

Note that Cook does not call fascist hatred a form of insanity. Note

that he does not seem worried about how many generations it will take to restore sanity to a nation responsible for the asphyxiation and butchery of entire communities—men, women and children. It would be abnormal not to shout "bitter venom" against the perpetrators of such deeds.

Cook's review of The Rainbow follows the reasoning of those who do not know or do not want to know the truth about German atrocities in Europe and the Soviet Union. Like Archer Winsten of the New York Post, they would prefer a film not too "overwhelmingly one-sided." "There's a limit," says Winsten, "to what one can believe of a human being. When a work of art goes beyond that limit, it must make an argument. The Rainbow doesn't argue. It piles up the damnation of the Nazis until the picture takes on an inhuman quality."

ONE-SIDED CRITICISM

So! There's a limit to what one can believe about a fascist. But apparently no limit to what one can believe about our ally. The Polish-Soviet Extraordinary Commission set up to investigate German crimes found 820,000 pairs of shoes belonging to men, women and children ex-

terminated at Lublin. Propaganda, the Winstens cry, "There's a limit to what one can believe of human beings."

This is the identical argument used to blast The Grapes of Wrath when it appeared as a movie. The Associated Farmers of California said it was "overwhelmingly one-sided" in favor of the Okies. It piled up the damnation of the fruit combine. Every progressive film has had to face the charge of one-sidedness. But it is far more serious in the case of a film that tells the overwhelming and bitter truth about the inhuman crimes of German fascism.

Of course The Rainbow is "overwhelmingly one-sided." It is one-sided against the furnaces worked round the clock and the grinding mills for small bones. It is one-sided against the desecration of art museums and libraries. It is one-sided against human slavery. If only our own films were so "overwhelmingly one-sided" against the common enemy.

I cannot imagine anyone who has been deeply touched by the war, charging that The Rainbow is "hate-ridden" and "one-sided." We would be in a bad way, indeed, if the arguments of some of our film critics were carried over into the field of battle. We would find ourselves fighting fascism with pop-guns and cream-puffs.

dialogue embarrassed him, too. Horton plays his usual bewildered self and seems to be wondering how he got there in the first place. The rest of the cast which includes Sig Rumann as the Rasputin-looking father of Olga and Hugo Haas as the betrayed husband struggle valiantly but to no avail. The story may be from Chekhov but the movie is from hunger.

L. L.

Summer Storm Is a Fizzle

Burdened with some of the corniest dialogue of this or any other season, Summer Storm, based on a Chekhov novel, is an uninteresting romantic melodrama.

Directed by Robert Sisk, also co-author of the screenplay with Rowland Leigh, the film opens in Kharkov in 1919. The destitute Count Volsky (Edward Everett Horton) brings a manuscript to Nadina Kallenin (Anna Lee) editor of the Kharkov Times (!). As she reads it, the inevitable flashback begins, narrated by Fedja Petroff, (George Sanders) author of the manuscript. He takes us back to 1912 when he was the Judge of a small Russian town and happily engaged to the aforementioned Nadina. Petroff has led a dissolute existence prior to his falling in love with Nadina and is looking forward to his reformation thru marriage. But while visiting his old drinking partner, Count Volsky, he meets the luscious daughter of one of the latter's peas-

ants. Olga (Linda Darnell) is very ambitious and who are we to judge her, hmmm? Making the most of her natural gifts she marries the Count's overseer, makes a monkey out of Petroff, causing the breaking of his engagement and winds up by getting the Count to agree to marry her! From there, it's anybody's guess what the windup will be, not that it matters. Sanders, always the reserve gentleman, finds it a little difficult making with the jealous passion, or perhaps the

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For Songwriters

A song department has been inaugurated by Ethel Paige of the Frieda Fishbein office, 11 W. 42 St., New York City. Songwriters with merit will be represented by Miss Paige to music publishers.

Ensemble Theatre

The American Ensemble Theatre headed by J. J. Robbins, translator of Stanislavsky's My Life in Art, has organized two studio classes in acting technique that meet on Tuesday nights at 7 p.m. at 121 W. 54 St.

MOTION PICTURES

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Daily Worker

New York, Monday, October 30, 1944



British Premier Winston Churchill and Marshal Stalin watch a parade of Red Army men just after their recent discussions and shortly before Churchill left Moscow. Left to right, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, Churchill, Stalin and V. M. Molotov. —Sovfoto

Late Bulletins

Yanks Hold a Jewish Service On Soil Captured From Nazis

BRAND, Germany, Oct. 29 (UP).—With German shells dropping on these hills above Aachen, Jewish officers and men of the U.S. Army broadcast to their people back home today the news that religious freedom has been restored in this small segment of Germany.

The Nazis burned down Aachen's synagogue in 1938 and it would be hard to find many German Jews left in this part of the world. But these Americans, standing in bright autumn sunshine, held a service in token for the Jews persecuted during the long years of Nazi rule.

They worshipped in a field near a brick factory and the shells which the Germans were dropping upon Brand were ignored.

"Here we humbly announce to the universe the good tidings that the light of religious freedom has pierced through the black darkness of Nazi persecution," said Chaplain Sidney Lefkowitz.

"That freedom of conscience again exists in a land which sought to deny men that right; that an eternal faith has lived through and will outlive the fanatical power which sought to destroy it."

Negro Church Spurns GOP; Opens Doors to FDR Backers

The Republican Party tried to "buy" the Holy Trinity Baptist Church for a Dewey meeting next Sunday and offered big money for it, the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, pastor, charged yesterday.

The church, one of the largest in Brooklyn, formerly had as its pastor the late S. Parkes Cadman, pioneer radio preacher.

Dr. Harten addressing a non-partisan inter-racial rally, said that no amount of money could buy Holy Trinity for use of the "Dewey crowd" but that his congregation gladly gave its use free to a meeting dedicated to the President's reelection.

The Republicans, it seemed, wished to prevent the holding of a mass meeting called in the church next Sunday, at which Sen. Robert Wagner is scheduled to speak.

Dr. Nathan Cohen, American Labor Party leader of the 11 A. D., also addressed yesterday's rally.

Now Control 2/3 of Leyte Island

MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Leyte, Philippines, Monday, Oct. 30 (UP).—The 24th Infantry Division made gains up to four miles, capturing Alangalang, against stubborn Japanese resistance as American forces swept forward in the battle for Leyte, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

All organized resistance in Leyte Valley has ceased the communique said, disclosing that we now control two-thirds of Leyte Island.

Mussolini Birthplace Captured

ROME, Oct. 29 (UP).—The village of Predappio, birthplace of Benito Mussolini, has fallen almost completely into the hands of Polish soldiers, it was disclosed today.

Occupation of all but the northern fringe of Predappio, on the central portion of the British Eighth Army front in Italy, was a historical footnote to a day which saw headquarters dismiss the fighting in Italy with a line and a half communique saying: "Activities on the front of Allied armies in Italy has been confined to patrolling."

(A German communique said that German troops had killed more than 3,600 Italian guerrillas and taken 8,200 prisoners in surprise mopping up operations in northern Italy recently.) See earlier story, page 8.

USSR Blasts Iran Premier

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (UP).—Sergei I. Kavtaradze, Soviet Vice-Commisar of Foreign Affairs, asserted that the Soviet Union no longer finds it possible to cooperate with Premier Mohammed Saed of Iran, who recently refused to continue negotiations on the question of granting Russia oil concessions in Iran, a Tass news agency dispatch from Teheran said today.

Kavtaradze, speaking at a conference for the Iranian press on the dispute over oil concessions, said that "relations between the Soviet Union and Iran remain good, but the disloyal and unfriendly position taken by Prime Minister Saed excludes the possibility of further cooperation with him."

Remarks by the Soviet official, who figured in the oil negotiations, followed recent attacks by the Soviet press upon the attitude assumed by Saed.

Kavtaradze charged that the Soviet delegation sent to Iran "expected its proposals would be accepted by the Iranian government, which would appoint its representatives to negotiate and con-

clude an agreement without postponing the question to the future.

"Prime Minister Saed in his talks with me expressed not only his complete understanding of the question, but promised to cooperate to solve the problem. But as is known, the Iranian government decided to postpone the question until the end of the war, which is tantamount to refusal."

"Soviet circles take the view that Saed's government has taken a position toward the Soviet Union which would lead to worse relations between our two countries."

Kavtaradze asserted that after Saed gave him positive assurances on preliminary talks, he later notified him of the Iranian government's refusal.

In reply to a question whether the Soviet government had raised the question of obtaining an oil concession with Allied governments before seeking it, Kavtaradze said:

"There were no negotiations with Allied governments. The Soviet commission was sent to Iran to negotiate with the Iranian government."

ELAS Head Asks for More Arms

By REYNOLDS PACKARD

ATHENS, Oct. 28 (Delayed) (UP).—Fighting men of the ELAS, army of the Greek National Liberation Front, want to continue fighting the Germans beyond the borders of Greece and "all the way to Berlin," Gen. Stefanos Sarafis, their Commander-in-Chief, said today.

"I would like to see more arms sent over to us," said Sarafis in an exclusive interview. "Then the ELAS could show what really fine soldiers they are. Remember, we have been fighting mostly armed with equipment picked up in battles against the enemy."

Sarafis assured me that the old differences had been ironed out between him and Gen. Napoleon Zervas, commander-in-chief of troops of the EDES.

"At first we had differences, but today we are executing orders that apply to both of us, issued by the Greek national government in accordance

with the military strategy of Lt. Gen. Ronald M. Scoble," he said. "I, personally, favor one national army."

He said the ELAS soldiers were keen to help Yugoslav Marshal Tito throw the Germans from Yugoslavia, "because there is a brotherhood between Greece and Yugoslavia." Asked the attitude of ELAS forces toward the Russians, he said his men consider the Russians "a great ally—just like England and America."

(George Siantos, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party and George Talaganis, Communist Secretary of Agriculture in the new Papandreou cabinet, called on British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Athens Friday and pledged Communist support to the Greek alliance with Britain, according to yesterday's New York Times. They expressed hope that Britain will continue to help in the reconstruction of Greece.)

Four Mine Local Heads Back FDR

Presidents of four locals of the United Mine Workers have joined in issuance of an appeal for reelection of President Roosevelt which is being distributed in thousands of copies throughout the Pennsylvania mine regions.

The appeal, attractively printed in a four-page, illustrated circular, is signed by John Megera, president of Ellsworth Local 1190, Andrew Merchko, president of Cokeburg Local 1190, Andrew Merchko, president of Cokeburg Local 1197, Frank Palleta, president of Midland Local 1724, and Fred Noakes, president of Library Local 73.

"Shall we look to Mr. Hoover's man, Dewey—the man for whom the black years of 1928 to 1932 are 'the remote pasts'?" asks the pamphlet. "Or shall we look to the man who made good his pledge to us in 1932, the man who has always backed his promises with performances."

"For those of us who remember—and where is the miner who can forget—there is but one answer. Every miner a voter! Forward with Roosevelt to victory, peace and plenty!"

Admiral Somerville Arrives in Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UP).—Admiral Sir James Somerville, who commanded British fleet operations against the Japanese in Sumatra, and Java, has arrived here to succeed Admiral Sir Percy Noble as head of the British Admiralty delegation, British information services announced tonight.

Somerville, for the past two and one half years commander-in-chief of the British Eastern Fleet, also will serve as representative of the First Sea Lord on the combined Chiefs of Staff committee.

PINKY RANKIN

